THIS EVENING, et a. IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND-Monra. Frederin Reviewer, John Gilbert, Cone Fisher, Mark Smith, George Holgiand, Young Hoiston, B. J. Ringcold, Browns, Williamson, Graham, Lemard, Bernes, Wilson, Wilkinson, Pope, Ward, Lashin, Miss Ioner Burke, Ales Madeline Henriques, Miss R. Barrett, Mass Scott

THIS EVENING, at 9, LEAH; Miss Ida Vernon, Mr. J. C. Cawpet, Messes, Formett, Balton, Blaisdell, Barry Holmes, Nelli, Blass Mary Wells, Miss Everett.

THIS EVENING, at 8. THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, at 8-CONNIE SOUGHH, or THE WEAR-ING OF THE GREEN. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

THIS EVENING, Mass Admit Issues Menken in MAZEPPA. Mat them tandar.

THIS EVENING, THE ELVES; Or, THE STATUE BRIDE—CROSSING THE LINE. The Worrell Sisters, Madame Strephines and fell company. FON'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
VEN'ING. DEVILKIN: Miss Fanny Herring, Miss Emdesses. W. H. Whalley, Harden, C. K. Fox, D. Oskley

THIS AFTERNOIS, at 2, and THIS EVENUSO at 72 CLAUDE MARCEL; Or, The Infor of Tarress-Mrs. J. Pryor. Mrs. V. L. Jamison, Misses Jernie Cleaver, K. Johnston, Elaviand, Blosse, Haldway, Paly W. J. Jamison, H. Johnston, Haviand, Brodgens, Anderson, Wilton, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURI-

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
THIS EVENING, at 8. EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PER-FORMANCES: Mr. James Robinson, Litts Clarence, Master Seggish, Mr. James E. Cooke, Mile, Carlotta de Berg. Matinée at 24.

THIS EVENING, THE ELEPHANT CHALLENGE DANCE IN AND OUT OF PLACE, NORMA, BUILDESQUE MAZEPPA

THIS EVENING, OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELSY, BAL-LADS, COMICAL ACTS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, DANCES, BOLOS, DUETA, etc., THREE GRACES, VIRGINIA CUPIDS, SKELETON WITNESS.

THIS EVENING at 8, Br. G. W. MORGAN'S ANNUAL CONCERT. Miss Maris Abbett Miss Notic Sterling, Mesers. William Castle, George Simpson, J. B. Thomas, S. C. Campbell, Robert Goddbeck, G. W. Colley, J. M. Abbott.

STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 West Tenth at:
TO DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of MARBLE STATUES
by Larin G. Meash jr., "THE BATTLE STORY," "LA CONTADINELLA," "ECHO," and others.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway.
TO DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of the Painting by Mr.
vm. Braiford, SPALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS, for the

BROUNLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Titls EVENING, the opera of SAFFO; Mine, Gazzaniga, Cash
simi, Musiani, Antonneci, Music.

Business Notices.

Selleving that the cut, quality and price of their Clothing are ma ters not unworthy of the scrutiny and consideration of prudent mer SATHOND, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton st., invites the attention of that class of the community to his newly manufactured STOCK OF SUPERB

> SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTRING, FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOTS.

unbracing an immease variety of Dress and Business Suits for the for mer, and of Drees and School Suits for the latter, They will be found to sustain the reputation which the house has enjoyed for nearly a quarter of a century, for the variety and elegance of its styles and the RAYMOND. moderation of its prices.

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DREMATOLOGIST.

No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Treats successfully all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premators bianching. This new system of streating empillary diseases is not of the

trokes a personal examination, ascertains what disease of the scalp has or is producing a loss of anir or premature grayness, and prescribes the remedies adapted for its removal, thereby enabling the scalp to per-form its various duties in a healthy manner. The Doctor effectually

temoves warts stid moles. All consultations free.

Persons living at a distance can consult the Ductor by sending for a

3,500.-THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, with only Two bioness makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand and constants, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRURBLE TO PIECES on be

ing exposed to FROST.

A. Rugea, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y. GREAT RAILSOAD LUXURY .- The PORTABLE HEAD-BEST of POCKET BURTH. Patented. Weight, I lb. Adjusted in a E-ment. Pronounced superior to a Steeping-Car. Will last a life-time. Agents wanted in a little principal cities. Price, \$6. A liberal fiscount. Address Jons R. HOOLE, No. 124 Nassaurat., New York.

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WILLSON, WATHOUS & CO.,

First-ave., corner Thirty-distillat.,

nave the largest stock of LUMBER by the city, which they sell in compessions with the Albany and Troy Yards.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2. FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE CORPANY, No. 565 Erondway.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC Howe Sewing Machine Company .- Elias Howe,

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and

WHERLER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

THE improved Elliptic Sewing-Machines. - A. H.

WILLOUX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE—A TIGHT STITCH, WITH A SINGLE TREED -See "Grand Trial of Sewing Machines"-sent free, with samples of Work-No. 508 Brondway.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER, for exterminating Roaches, Ants and Vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from Moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but LYON'S. Sold by all druggists, and by BARNES & Co., No. 21 Park row.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS,

WM. CROMWELL, No. 69 Duane-s CHOLERA. - CASWELL, MACK & Co's HOME REMIpour comprise all such as were recommended by Dr. Hamlin in his letter. They are packed neatly in a box with a valuable treatise on the treatment, causes and prevention of the disease. Caswell, Mack & Co., under Fifth use. Hotel.

SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own dothers make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALCE an Det Plasten Sapes. For sale low.

Manyin & Co. 255 Broadway, and 721 Chestont at., Phila.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID to the manufacture of a superior article of Corren Tippen Snoze which have proved ex-releable to children's everyday wear. Bitenow & Thask, Manufac-lurerers and Wholesale Dealers in Bosts and Shoes, Nos. 32 and 34 Veesy M. N. Y. All goods warranted.

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HULL'S DEMULCENT SOAP.

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Fragrant, Healing and Emollient, for the Nursery and Bath.
Upward of 100 other styles. Sold by all Dealers. ARTIFICIAL LIMBS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND

adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratic with the best per commission of the Surgeon General U. S. Army, by E. D. Hudson, M. D. Actor Place, Clinton Hall, N. Y. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW FAM-

THE LAST DAYS of ex-President Martin Van Buren were made comfortable by the use of Jonas Whitcome

ASTRIKA REMEDT. Letters in our possession from his physician, and from Mr. Van Buren blimself, express much gratification with the vesults of its use. Extract from the "Life of Washington Hrving," by his nephew

Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 272: "The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested

by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit- Jones Whitcomb's Remedy for Arthma, a teaspoonful in a winegisse of water, to be taken every

In no case of purely Asthmatic character has it falled to give prompt relief, and in many cases a permanent cure has been effected. No dan ger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety. (See circular.)

JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston,

For sale by all drugglets. wonder of the age. Cases of Rheumstian that have buffled the ill of the first doctors of this city have been completely cured by a doses, and it is as infallible as anything prepared by human hands

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .-"best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,000 in it st., Phila.; Astor ph., N.Y.; 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid when timitations of his patents.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE restores gray bair, thout dyeing is the finest hair dreading known. Use no dyes, of the department Daniel No. 21 Barciar st.

AM AND WHILE

constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the and an thus Assessed what was established a simple, corable offer tion into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and our equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

A CLERGYMAN (Rev. J. McMurray,) writing from Halifax N. S., says: "Having suffered several years with throat affection, to which ciergymon are especially subject, and having used various remedies. I have pleasure in giving my testimony as to the relief I have had in the discharge of my Sabbath labors from the use of "BROWN'S BRONDHIAL TROCKES." They have been a great comfort. Others to whom I have recommended them have used them with advantage." For Coughs and Colds the Troches are equally efficacious.

KNOX'S SPRING HATS .- We are in the enjoyment of Spring weather, and one of the results is the rush for the KNOX HAT the dointtest fabric issued this season. It is obtainable down town 503 Breadway, under the Prescritt House.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.-MRS. WINSLOW'S Scotting Strue for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. It allays all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, sure to regulate the bowels, and cures wind colic. Depend upon it, mothers, it will relieve the little sufferer immedistely. Perfectly safe in all cases

WHITE THE HATTER,

No. 303 CANAL ST.

(opposite The Brandreth House,)
bas distanced all competitions and borne off the paim in the STYLE,
REBGANCE and EXQUISITE TASTE displayed in his SPRING and SUM-MER STYLES OF GENTS HATS, CAPS and STRAWS. His FANCY HATS for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN, defy competition.

NEATNESS.-No medicinal preparation that has yet appeared in the American market presents a more beautiful a ance than Caulaton & Hover's Schner Loienges for Schner a a more beautiful appear

BURNS, SCALDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM AND PILES, are safely and quickly cured by the use of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. Sold by all Druggists, at 23

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS IN CHILDREN are often overcoked. Worms in the stomach and howels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. Brown's Ver

RIFTOR COMPTES, or Worm Lozenges, are simple and effectual CHOLERA-C. C. T .- "NEEDLES'S COMPOUND CAM-Phon. Tracents." Positive Presenting of Conference Morbus Distribus, Dyscotory, Ac. Compact, safe and pleasant, Tested i 1849. Sole Maker, C. H. NEEDLES, Twelfth and Race-sta, Phila delphis. Son by mail for 50 cents.

CATARRH!—Noises in the Head!—Pain in the Temples, Repulsive Discharges, Tainted Breath, Dimness of Vision, Loss of Memory, and the houses of Taire and Smel, Idiocy, Comsumption, and Death or the said effects of this terrible disease. NORTON 8 NEW Roll Conference of CATARRH removes ALL the wretched symptoms at once, small continguishes the disease of its foundain hoad. Price \$1 per bottle. Send a stemp for a pamphies, to Gerrary Norton, No. 11 Aunest. Soid by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin et.

LADIES, if you wish beautiful Boors and SHOES for yourselves and tamily, good article, moderate prices, patroniz stand, blitten & Go., No 337 Canal-st.

A PERFECT HORSE CINTMENT .- DALLEY'S GAL-VANIG Horse Salve is a certain and rapid cure for Scratches, Galla, Cuts, Nail Pricks. Sores, Corns, Swellings and Strains. 50 cents a box Sold by all Druggists and at Depot. No. 40 Cedur-st., N. Y.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866.

To Correspondente.

notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whateveris intended for insertion must be suttenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for punification, but as a guarenty for his good faith. ters for this office should be addressed to "The Tera

All business letters for TNE," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

The Tribune in London STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, It Henrichts et., Cavent Garden, W. C.), and Agents for the asle of THE THIBUNE They will also receive Sensialrouse and Agrantameters.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS

Mr. James Stephens, the Fenian magnate, remained at the Metropolitan Hotel during almost the entire day yes-terday, only leaving his apartments for a ride to the Cen-tral Park. He attended Niblo's theater in the evening, and subsequently was serenaded by Manahan's Band, a crowd numbering several thousand persons being collected in the street. Mr. Stephens made some remarks in ac-knowledgment of this attention, but said nothing especi-ally noteworthy.

anowedgment of this attention, but said nothing especially noteworthy.

The trial of skill between the telegraph operators of the New-England States and New-York took place on Wednesday night. The prize, a gold telegraph key, was awarded to Mr. Kettles of Fall River, Muss., he sending 250 words in 6 minutes 15 seconds, and therefore was declared the victor.

The St. Louis Radicals, after a season of dormancy, are the best from the contract of the contract of

ain heard from. A meeting Thursday night passed me pungent resolves and listened to able speaking from me of the leading men of the West.

The developments connected with the failure of Bayne c. Co. of Baltimore are very astonology.

The developments connected with the failure of Bayne & Co. of Baltimore are very astounding. Many banking institutions are losers to a large amount, and one or two will be seriously crippled.

The Board of Excise have thus far (ap to last night) granted 3,000 licenses to sell liquor, of which 340 are for the use of parties in Brooklyn. The Board of Health vesterday talked about allopathy.

homeopathy, tea-drinking and street-eleming. No action of special importance was had.

The report of the Health Officer at Quarantine brought up to last night, shows a total of cases in hospital of 50, being one new case since the last report.

Jeff. Davis has been indicted at Norfolk for treason,

and will have a trial in Virginia next month, if present indications amount to anything.

The recent reports of Indian massacres in Arizona are

thought to be greatly exaggerated.

Fire destroyed \$50,000 worth of mercantile property yesterday morning, situated on Federal st., in Boston.

The people of Providence have voted not to have a supply of water, 254 to 1,661.

Gold is strong and closed yesterday at 1204@1204. descriptions of Government securities are strong and in od request. The second series of 7.30s, sold freely at 1021, oney is abundant at low interest, and strong houses are able o name almost any terms. Commercial paper is scarce. ash loans are 4 25 per cent. Best bills 5; 26 per cent; Good,

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MAY 11.—Various petitions and Legislative resolutions were presented. A resolution was introduced to prohibit the suppression or alteration of speeches in The Globe. The joint resolution to reorganize the Pay Department of the Navy was amended and passed. The Cholera resolu-tion was debated, and went over, and the Post-Office Appro-priation bill was taken up. Mr. Trumbull's amendment, concerning the appointing power, was further debated and rejected—16 to 23. The bill was then passed, and the enate adjourned.

The House was not in session.

Later accounts show that the story of the massacre at Fort Goodwin, Arizona, is to be taken with allowance. We refer the reader to our special dispatches from Washington.

A spirited electoral campaign is at present going on in the Kingdom of Belgium, as, in June, one-half of the Chamber of Deputies is to be reëlected. The contest is between the "Catholic" (Conservative) and the "Liberal" parties. The present Chamber consists of 64 Liberals and 52 Catholics. Of those whose term expires, 38 are Liberals, and 20 Catholics. The personal sympathies of the young King are altogether with the Catholics.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment to the Post-Office Appropriation bill to prohibit the payment of persons illegally appointed to office, was yesterday rejected by the Senate-Yeas, 16; Nays, 23. The amendment as offered was as follows:

as offered was as follows:

"That no person exercising, or performing, or undertaking to exercise or perform any duties of any office which by law are required to be filled by the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, before continuation, receive any compensation for his services, unless commissioned by the President to fill a racanary occasioned by death, resignation or expiration of

A .W. Cont. I black of the

Two or three Colds in suscession will, with many term during the recess of the Senate and since its last ad-We are utterly unable to perceive what valid ob-

ction can be urged against this. None such has been presented in debate, but we have had instead a surfeit of clamors about interference with the President. But it is not the man who means to keep the law, that dislikes restrictions. He who is contriving to evade it may naturally resist the attempt to put legal obstacles in his way.

OUR NATIONAL BERT.

The United States owe a Public Debt of nearly Three Billions of Dollars, most of it drawing 6 or 7 3-10 per cent. interest. Now that the War is over, the Union saved, and our Expenditures so reduced that we are more than paying our way, so that we are contracting no more debt but rather paying off, the Government is about to make an effort to reduce the rate of interest to fire per cent., and appropriate the money thus saved to the reduction of the principala policy which, if adopted and sternly persisted in, will pay the Debt entirely within about thirty years

There is some wild talk of this project as Repudiation, but there is no shadow of truth in this. Every existing loan or obligation is to be paid according to its face. Every one who has lent the Government money at a certain rate is to have that rate paid him regularly till his loan falls due; and then he is to have his principal according to contract. But the Government can borrow in peace, with a diminishing debt, cheaper than it could in war, when we needed to borrow Fifty Millions more each month; it therefore proposes to borrow at five per cent. the wherewithal to pay at maturity its loans drawing six or seven and thirty-hundredths per cent. Then, by continuing to pay into the Treasury only so much as we would have to pay if the interest had not been reduced, we can very soon wipe out our great Debt.

- But can the money be borrowed at five per cent. ! We hope it may, and trust it can be, because-1. The Government is sure pay. 2. Whoever has Government bonds and needs money can borrow on them as collateral at lower rates, and with more ease, than he could get loans on any other security. 3. They are to be absolutely free from taxation, Federal, State, or Municipal; whereas all other securities are taxedmost of them heavily. 4. They can always be sold off-hand for cash, and with little loss. These consider ations, we hope, will induce thousands to prefer these at five per cent. to other securities at six or seven.

Yet this is so great and beneficent an undertaking that it may well command the best efforts of every good citizen. There is no man among us, however rich or poor, who will not be benefited by the intended conversion of the Debt. If we estimate the Debt as a mortgage of ten per cent, on all private property in the Union, funding it at five per cent, will add at least two per cent, to the net cash value of all the preperty in our country.

Now, then, good citizens! let us all be prepared to elp when the new American Consol is brought out! If we have any form of Government indebtedness soon to fall due, let us offer to take stock in the new Loan to its amount-assured that our bonds will be above par within five years. If we are not already creditors of the Government, let us resolve to become so if possible by subscribing to the new Lean. No matter though we have but little to invest, let us invest that little; assured that there are ten investments less profitable where one is more so. Let us resolve that the new five per cent., whatever its amount, shall be promptly taken; for, if that should be filled at once, there will be no trouble thereafter.

-Let Congress be careful not to overdo the business of reducing taxes. One calls for the abolition of all "Taxes on Knowledge,"-that is, on printed matter; another says, "Take off all taxes on Manufactures;" a third says "Make Cotton Free," &c., &c. We heartily agree that these taxes are not delightful-in fact, taxes are not luxuries, any how-but that will be a dark day for our country wherein Congress so reduces taxes as to impair the National credit. It would cost a bankrupt or discredited Government enormously to convert or renew such a Debt as we must fund afresh within the next few years; and Fifty Millions subtracted from the National Revenue now may cost us Five Hundred Millions in the end. Keep the National credit high, even though we have to pay a little heavier taxes, until we get our Debt funded; for it is far better to pay even five cents per pound on Cotton than to have to pay a premium on the renewal of our great loans.

BUY LAND!

We would counsel no man to run in debt, and no poor man to invest his little all where it will not conribute to his sustenance or be available in case of need: vet we cannot help urging every landless man become owner of some spot of earth so soon as may be. Land is still amazingly cheap in most parts of our country, and is not destined to remain so. Immigration is very heavy; we are all sick of war; and our population increases at a rate which will double it every twenty years. The common notion that we have still an enormous area of arable soil unappropriated is a mistake. West of Kansas and Nebraska that is, over 300 miles west of the Missouri -there is little good land. The central tablelands of our continent lie so high as to be cold and frosty, and in Summer are parched by persistent, pitiless drouth. Even were not the lack of timber a serious obstacle to settlement, not one acre in fifty could be rendered productive without irrigation and artesian wells; and these are very costly. Considering that the Four Millions of Blacks have as yet scarcely an acre, it is not probable that Fifteen Millions of our countrymen are owners of land, or the wives and children of those who are. Yet these own more than half the whole soil of the United States. Twenty years hence, we trust the landholders with their families will be Forty-five Millions. Who does not realize that land must then be dearer than it now is? And the enormous production of the Precious Metals which those years are morally certain to witness-not less than Two Billions of Dollars in this country alone-must also tend to enbance the price of Land.

He who owns land-no matter if but a patch-need nevermore cringe for employment-he can always find work for himself. He need not "strike;" but if he does, he need not stand idle, since he can always find work on his land. If every youth at twenty-one had a bit of land assigned him, the proportion of paupers and swindlers among our population would rapidly, largely diminish. Morals, independence, industry, thrift, would all be promoted by a general diffusion of ownership in land.

We cannot all live out of cities, (though it were better for all that many more did so); but even the young merchant, lawyer, doctor, mechanic or clerk, who feels constrained to live on a paved street, might advantageously own a bit of land, though miles away. Travel is rapid and cheap; a day in the country is health and happiness; and we nearly all hope to live in the country by-and-by. With an acre or more of good land well fenced, the habitual plodder over pavements may plant in youth or early prime the trees that are to solace his old age; may have his plants, shrubs, vines and fruits growing, though unable as yet to build a house-may have an occasional foretaste of the calm joys of living his own master in his own home. No one can realize all the blessedness which centers in Home until he comes to have a spot that is truly his own.

Thousands live and die tenants and hirelings who might far better employ and house themselves. The city hireling makes more money than his country cousin; but strikes and panies, sickness and frolics, with the necessity of giving half he earns for shelter, generally keep him poor; and an increasing family soon drives him to close calculations and shabby shifts to keep affoat. Happy for him and his, for I must be cured first.

those he takes with him and those he leaves behind. the day that sees him settled in his own cottage, the owner and occupant of a genuine Home

> "DEAD-HEADS." The Times of yesterday says that "it is almost im-

possible to speak seriously" of the act of the last

Legislature prohibiting "dead-heads" on the railroads of this State, and, for that reason, we suppose, it does n't try. If it had given the subject a serious thought, it would have remembered that railroads are chartered by legislative act and are necessarily subject to legislative regulation. To say that these companies may do as they please, without regard to the rights of the public, or the rights of their stockholders, is simply absurd. Their privileges and powers are restrained and limited, and the Legislature not only has the right but it is its duty to interfere whenever these are exceeded by the persons exercising them. According to the theory of The Times-if its vapid flippancy can be called a theory-if the Directors of a Railroad should resolve to put all its surplus earnings into their own pockets and pay nothing to the stockholders, any interference of the Legislature would be the act of "a set of querulous meddlers." But if the Legislature have the right and duty to interpose its authority in such a case to direct the whole of the profits of the road to go to those to whom they legitimately belong, they certainly have the same authority over the direction of a part of those profits. The Times unwittingly answers itself when it says that the men who "mainly support these roads" by crowding them with freight are "deliberately insulted" by the Legislature, who will not permit them to travel for nothing. Herein is the very necessity of the act in question. The "dead-head" system has thus confessedly grown into a serious wrong, and the officers of the roads have thrown away a large share of legitimate traffic by carrying passengers for nothing the price of whose passage would have added largely to the revenue of the roads. And to such dimensions has the abuse grown by use that from passing business men free it was inevitable that it should be extended to travelers for pleasure, so that every officer on the roads could get passes for his friends for the asking. How much the profits of the companies have been diminished by this vicious system it is impossible to tell; but it was certainly, in the aggregate, something enormous. It was, at least, an injustice to the stockholders and the public, if not a fraud. The former have a right to all the profits the roads can make; on the other hand, if the companies can afford to do without these profits, then the benefit should go to the public in decreased fares and freights rather than that they should be given away to the privileged friends of officers and employés. For our part we have again and again, when occasion has offered, requested railroad and steamboat officers to pass nobody free on our account; we rejoice now that the system is prohibited by law in this State, and trust that other States will follow her example and put an end to an enormous abuse.

SALOON LIVING IN NEW-YORK.

That purblind but benevolent port doctor who prescribed plain-boiled rice and sublimated hominy as a dietary against Cholera did not calculate upon aggravating either the temper or distemper of the patient public. But it is mortifying to be recommended to eat any plain-boiled article when such a thing is not extant; and the case is hightened to positive panic when the mild vegetarianism of this advice is set off against the imagined torment and scorpionizing of the Cholera. It is to be told to eat bread from the bread-tree, or to drink pure Orange County milk, or you are a dead man. One-half of miscellaneous ety escape the dilemma much as the good-natured Mr. Micawber got over a puzzle in his quotation from Burns. That candid and cherubic character, as the public remember, was not aware what "gowans" might be, but, if feasible, would certainly have had a pull at them. Now, the fact is that when common society resolves itself into one hydra-headed eater, it ignores all meaning and scope of the rural term plainboiling. A great part of those who practice the art and mystery of eating, in a great city, do not know such an article as plain-boiled rice. With those whose business it would be to plain-boil in a given crisis, such a thing is not feasible.

The key to most of this perplexity is found in very short statistics. Five hundred thousand of the people of New-York, and-shall we say of Brooklyn-including all those homeless room-occupants who have their wake in New-York and sleep elsewhere, are floortenants, boarders, lodgers, or to adopt an appalling generic term, Tenementers. Leaving the boarders to boarders' commons, we approach that vast remainder of the myriad-moving life which, every day, in a sort of orphanage from house and home, casts itself by a thousand different ways, and wreaks its hunger on the saloons. There, busy, hungry, hasty New-York-the innumerable caravan that goes to dinner-is fed at all hours, on sight and on demand. Having regard of all classes of these feeders-at-large, let us say that somewhere near 500,000 walking appetites invade the saloons to breakfast, dine, sup, or lunch. Half the boarders might be included among random livers as constituents of the Social Bedouinism; but we suspect that the regular irregular diner-out has the best of the pargain as to what he shall eat, and if we were in doubt on a few points, Mr. Thomas B. Gunn's "Boarding-house Physiology" would enlighten us. Who knows who dines at home? Who does not take a meal abroad? Who that has dired at saloon, boarding-house, or hotel, has caught a glimpse of a passing dish known as plain-boiled rice or hominy Better or worse still, what hardy cook (pupil of M. Polis Blot or otherwise) will give us an acceptable definition of plain-boiling? The catechism must be given up. Plainly, there are no plain-boilers. Appetite, like taste, has become as sensational as our common story-writers and readers, and some of our newspapers. The school of simplicity is dismissed from the kitchen as well as the study. There is nothing left to satisfy a craving for the plain and pure in artthe gastronomic poetry of plain-boiled hominy with-out pork, of vegetables unsauced and ungreasednothing to exchange with the Wordsworthian feeling in verse, or the pre-Raphelite in art, or afford a vegetable pasturage for those New-England thinkers who eat brau-bread and bave views and visions. Our cooks labor only for the day, and not for all time; so, instead of building up for us good, solid walls of sound digestion-a home for the virtues and a school for the nerves-is it the fact that the public cook treats the bodies of men as if they were no better than some of our houses-Tombs prisons to wall in all manner of dismal affections and leadeneyed despairs, to cherish the phantom dyspepsia that walks in daylight over the tablecloth, and sneers at us from the dinner-plate. Partly, it must be so. The hydropathists declare it; the vegetarians, and all the purist school of humble living, in a slow procession of meek appetites, avow it as strenuously as possible. Still, vegetarianism makes little progress, and the slaughter-house and cookery reek, in short, with blood. But when cholera and the doctors are scenting quarantine, then the grave advice of a diet with vegetable qualification is set down in programme. Hominy must have merits not patent to the fleshy eye, and bread and turnips healthful essences unknown to beef. Besides, the programme against cholera cannot be anything else than a pronunciamento against sauces, manges, fricassees, sweet, bitter, sour and savory mixtures of the American, African, French, Irish and German sets of cookery. The bull is not leveled at beef alone, but at such a comet as a New-York saloon-keeper's bill of fare. The mob of presumed patients ask for a dinner, and not a prescription, and if anybody is to be cured, our saloons

We cannot help ourselves-this in several senses. The doctor prescribes one thing, the cook another, and it is hard to escape the nausea of a played-out bill of fare. If there is "death in the pot," if food and drink are somewhat adulterated in a desire to please the common taste cheapty, we must console ourselves with the example of Mithridates-for we have not yet lived out the prediction of the late Gottingen alchemist, who said that in the nineteenth century the transmutation of metals would be generally known and practiced, and that kitchen utensils would be of silver and gold, "which will contribute more than anything else to prolong life, poisoned at present by the oxide of copper, lead, and iron which we daily swallow in our food." But it would be a good thing if our saloons could reform themselves. They have their merits and conveniences undoubtedly, but some one says our modern pot-houses are only schools for dyspeptic atheism, which, without home-food and home-duties, has lost "the holiness of health," and feeds on anything but the bread of life. Not willing to take so hopeless a view, still, we think it would be no one's disadvantage to be as prudent as possible in a choice of diet during cholera-time. The fact that so lately more unwholesome stables were pointed out, in which hundreds of the pictorial stumptails undergo a daily morbor in order that their miseries may be retailed as pure milk of cow-keeping kindness-shows how slowly we reform some of our dietary sources, let alone diet itself. There is the guiltless cow who is shockingly fed-but what of the deluded drunkard who swallows cheap lightning with a tarantula in it? What gallons of poor liquor are sold in the common saloons cannot easily be computed -but this, though a health question, is not the question at hand. It may be best for health's sake to take a far-off view of the unslaughtered flocks of Arcadia; but an eating-house conducted on principles of pure cookery would be a practical mercy to those who suffer for want of plain-boiled rice. That man who will invite us to a first-class chop-house, and treat us to good dinner fare, simply cooked, will deserve well of a public whose appetite is ready to revolt against the prevailing regime. We shall hail him as a Bayard of cooks, without reproach, and his table will be a field of

SANITARY MEASURES IN ASIA FOR PRE-

the cloth of gold.

VENTING THE CHOLEBA. The medical investigations on the origin of the Asiatic cholera have pointed out the filthy habits of the Mohammedan pilgrims to Mecca as the primary source to which the civilized world is indebted for the ravages of that dreaded calamity. This result of scientific investigations has led the European Governments, and especially that of France, to consider the question whether diplomatic influences might be able to reform the sanitary condition of the pilgrimages, and thus to dry up the source of incalculable mischief. A correspondent of the Paris Patrie, from Jiddah, a port on the Red Sea, where the pilgrims land to proceed by land to Mecca, states that at the suggestion of the French Government many reforms this year have been carried through. The following are some of the most important facts mentioned by the correspondent:

At Jiddah large "khans" have been established, where the pilgrims have to stay for some time before continuing their journey. The condition of these "khans," in a hygienic point of view, is most satisfactory.

The journey from Jiddah to Mecca, which formerly was made in from 15 to 16 hours, will hereafter be made in 24, and there will be three stopping places. At each of these stopping places large "khans" have been established where the pilgrims will spend the night and repose.

At Mecca, great precautionary measures have been adopted. A vast hospital has been established near the city with a drug-store. Sick pilgrims will remain in this establishment until their complete recovery. Moreover, encampments have been prepared for the pilgrims where they will find everything they need, and which they will only leave during the times of their devotional exercises.

Special attention has been paid to the water question. The celebrated Zemzem Well, in the interior of the mosque, has been repaired. This well never dries up, and as it furnishes an excellent and copious supply of water, it will be an immense benefit. The reservoirs which receive the water from the sources of the Arafat have also been restored, and will largely provide for the wants of the numerous pilgrims.

The most important reform which has been effected that with regard to the sacrifices. Instead of leaving the flesh and the entrails of the slaughtered animals exposed to the air until they pass into complete demposition and fill the atmosphere with miasmas, they will be covered with earth immediately after sunset. It is expected that this reform will cause great dissatisfaction among the fanatical Mohammedans, but the authorities have at their disposal the

necessary troops for executing the rules. It is confidently hoped that these reforms, strictly executed, will soon put a stop to the spreading of the cholers, and for once the Imperial Government of France will have gained for one of its acts the unanimous and enthusiastic gratitude of all natious.

THE SAPPERS AND MINERS AT WORK.

Last week a resolution was introduced into the Common Council repealing and rescinding the resolution of July 2, 1859, making the sidewalks on Fifth-ave., below One-hundred-and-tenth-st., from the line of the street to the kennel or gutter, thirty feet wide, and also repealing all other resolutions or ordinances permitting the owners of property along the avenue to use fifteen feet of the sidewalk for court-vards, &c. This resolution was referred to a Joint Special Committee of both Boards. If it should be reported favorably upon, as is likely, and should pass both Boards, it will be but another evidence of the power for evil of the sappers and miners in the Common Council. The proposition is to enlarge the carriage-way, now forty feet wide, by taking in part of the sidewalks, and then to cut away the magnificent stoops and to throw the court-yards into sidewalks. Of course, all this is proposed to be done under the specious pretext of public convenience. All the property-owners, all the occupants of houses along the line of the avenue, and nine-tenths of the people of this City, are opposed to this new outrage about to be perpetrated by the Goths and Vandals in the Common Council. To address any but a certain kind of reasons to our City Fathers would be like hurling a syllogism at the rocky battlements of the palisades. For over 34 years, the property-holders on the Avenue, relying upon the permission given them in 1832, have been erecting magnificent residences, at once the pride and ornament of our City, and extending their stoops and court-yards 15 feet upon the sidewalk; and now, after this long enjoyment of the quiet possession of this privilege, the property-holders go to sleep one night, not even dreaming of any such interference, and awake to read in their morning papers that the sappers and miners are at work. We can readily see that this proposition must have as its aim either one or the other

This proposition to interfere with Fifth-ave,-as it now stands, the most beautiful street in the world-is evidence of the fact that in the City of New-York we are in an abnormal condition-that we cannot be trusted to govern ourselves. And yet, in the face of this and other equally ne arious schemes, we find newspapersamong us professing to be respectable that exclaim against the very idea of any thing being established here that in the least degree smacks of the nature of a Board of Revision. Why, we do not know but that, upon the whole, a few days' reign of a gencine San Francisco Vigilance Committee would be a good thing for us all, as it would rid us of a Common Council which is both an injury and a disgrace to every interest in this community.

Of course, this measure will pass the Board of Aldermen, in spite of what Aldermen Varnum and Gedney can do to prevent it, and also the Board of Councilmen, in spite of the efforts of Councilmen Pullman, White, Thomas, Roberts, Kellogg and Tyng. We shall watch this measure closely, and publish the votes on it, so that all our people may see who are the rogues and who the honest men in the Common Council. We fear it will pass both Boards, because our City Fathers think there is some money in it.

If our tax-payers would give a more ready and hearty support to an organized effort to protect their interests, it would not be long before it would be out of the power of the municipal rogues who govern us to perpetrate so foul a wrong. The work performed last Winter at Albany by the Citizens' Association is an evidence of what can be accomplished in the way of reform by the concentrated efforts of energetic and intelligent tax-payers. Unless our citizens generally open their eyes to the precipice upon whose brink they are standing, and awaken to a knowledge of their own responsibility in endeavoring to obtain for our City a good Municipal Government, it does not require a prophet or the son of a prophet to foretell the result.

A METHODIST UNION CONVENTION.

A Convention of the non-Episcopal Methodist

bodies of the United States (not as the dispatch to the Associated Press has it, of "the New Methodist Episcopal Church") has assembled at Cincinnati for the purpose of effecting a permanent Union. At a preliminary meeting held last year, four Methodist bodies, the American Wesleyans, the Free Methodists, the Independent Methodists and the Northern Conferences of the Methodist Protestants were represented. Last year the feeling among the members of these denominations was unanimous in favor of a union, and we believe such is still the case. Together, the four denominations represent a membership of about 70,000. They all agree in an earnest opposition to slaveholding, and to making any distinction among citizens on account of color. The first three have from the start made non-slaveholding a condition of membership, and the Northern portion of the Methodist Protestants have shared, though not the same legislation, at least the same sentiments. The first three, we believe, have not a single congregation in the former slave States, and as regards the Methodist Protestants, only a part of those in Western Virginia have remained in connection with the Conferences in the Northern States. All the other Southern Conferences have been and still are in full harmony with the sentiments of the late slaveholders. The new church, if formed, may be relied upon by the

C. L. Vallandigham tersely says that if President Johnson's principles are those of the party which elected him, he has for at least ten years been a Republican without knowing it. "Alike unknowing and unknown," we move as an amendment.

friends of freedom as an earnest co-worker in the

cause of Universal Liberty and Impartial Suffrage.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF EXCISE.

One Thousand Liceuses Granted-Carious State of Affairs in Richmond County-The Village Without a Charter and With No Legal Mu-

nicipal Government,
The Metropolitan Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon, immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Health, all the members being present. The minutes of the last meeting were read, amended and approved.

Commissioner Acton, from the Committee on Applications reported the names of 1,000 persons who were recommended as proper persons to receive licenses—193 for Brocklyn and 807 for New-York—making a total of 3,000 thus far granted by the

Board.

A communication from John A. Katzmeyer and others. a committee on behalf of the lager-beer brewers, asking to have a special hearing before a full attendance of the Board of Excise, was read and referred to the Committee on Applications. A letter from the sutler at Fort Wood, Bedloc's Island, was read; but the counsel reported that the fort was maler the ju-

The Trustees of New-Brighton, we believe, claim to bave
the exclusive anthority over the matter of exclas in their village. The subject was brought up at the last meeting, and,
or motion of Judge Bosworth, referred to the counsel. Yeaterday afternoon the following report was read and filed:
To the Metropoliton Bosad of Excise.
The undersqued respectfully reports as follows:
Being unable lithent to obtain a perfect copy of the charge of the
village of New Brighton, I cannot safely advise as to the supposed
conflict of authority between the Trustees of said village and this

willing of New-Brighton, I cannot safely advice as to the supposed conflict of authority between the Trastess of said village and this Board.

The same is the case in reference to the village of Port Richmond.

As soon as copies of the charters of these two villages can be obtained, I will examine into and report upon the question arising in respect of them.

In the mean time, a copy of the charter of the village of Edgewater has been presented, and it is said that the three villages named all oring in Richmond Country, wishin this District, and chartered at about the same time, have charters framed mainly on the same model.

The act incorporating the village of Edgewater was passed March 23, 1566, and took effect immediately. The act constituting the Meson-politan Board of Excise was passed April 14, 1868, and took effect immediately. The act constituting the Meson-politan Board of Excise was passed April 14, 1868, and took effect immediately. The act constituting the flow of Rich mond Country, having been enacted subsequently to the passess of the charter of the village of Edgewater, it follows that the Trusters of their villages have no power to grant licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors, within the subject of excise constituents and the charter of the village of the village of the charter of the village of the charter of the village of the village of the charter of the sale of spirituous liquors within the village, to grant licenses therefor, and to fix the sum to be paid for such thenese," and it provides "than no liquors shall be so if in sale village where, the dy provides when the sale of a point on 14.

These terms are broad enough to give rise to questions as to the

'a misdemeanor." (Charter of Edgewater, title 3, section 1, sub-di-ision 11.). These terms are broad enough to give rise to questions as to the Three terms are broad enough to give rise to questions as to the matter of excise within the village limits; but it is unaccessing the inquire into such questions, because the whole enactment creating the Board of Kinstees of the village is unconstitutional and void. The Charter (Title 2, section 1) provides for seven Trustees to be chosen by the electors of the different wards, but the first election (Title 2, section 2); "D. J. V. Colvett, Charles Bindoff, George M. Root and Oliver W. Bird shall be Trustees from the passage of this act until the election of their successors, at the sumal election of that third Tuesday in May, in the year 1895. Thomas lee, T. C. Medart, and R. M. Hagard, shall be Trustees from the passage of this and with the election of their successors, at the annual election in third Tuesday of May, in the year 1895. Thomas lee, T. C. Medart, and R. M. Hagard, shall be Trustees from the passage of this act with the election of their successors, at the annual election in third Tuesday of May, in the year 1892. Thus there are Trustees for terms of two and three years, appointed by the Legislature. The Constitution of this State (Article 1), section 3) requires that all village officers, where election is not provided for by the Constitution fixelf, shall be elected by the electors of the village, or appointed by such antiorities thereof as the Legislature may designate. It is clear that the Egislature cannot appoint the Trustees of the village; and it rollows that the Board of Trustees of the village of Edgewater is not legally constituted and it has no long elected by such antiorities thereof as the Legislature is the village constitution at the constitution and provision in it. doubtless was by inadvertence; but the consequences of it are decisive.

in it doubtless was by insavertence, our doubtless was by insavertence, our decisive.
It is said that both the other village charters recently granted to parts of Richmond County, namely, to New Brighton and Port Richmond, have the same feature, and that in all three of the villages the Trustees named in the charter have proceeded to organize. It this shall be found to be the case, none of the charters, whether passes before or after April 14, 1806, interfere with the powers and duties of this Hoard of Excise. Respectfully submitted.

CRARGES TRACE.

No other business was transacted, and after some desaltory

Board of Councilmen. NO QUORUM.

The Board held no meeting on Friday afternoon, s quorum not appearing at roll-call, and the Board therefore adjourned to Menday next at 2 o'clock p. m.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL .- The exami-

nations of the graduating class at this Institution were last evening concluded. They were conducted by Prof. Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., in the presence of the Law Committee, which proposition must have as its aim either one or the other of two objects—either to black-mail the wealthy property-owners and occupants along the Avenue by thus threatening to destroy their property, or else it is the initiatory step to laying a railroad track in this the most beautiful of our streets. Who can suppose that our wealthy citizens would have erected their stately residences, so much admired by all, if they had for a moment imagined that their rights and privileges were so soon to be taken from them?

We say to the Common Council that the patience of this community is worn out. There is a time when patience ceases to be a virtue and becomes a crime; and we should not be surprised if that time had come.